

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE  
DISTRICT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

United States of America

v.

Case No. 05-mj-70-13

Mitchell Krasco

**ORDER OF DETENTION PENDING TRIAL**

In accordance with Section 3142(f) of the Bail Reform Act, 18 U.S.C. §§ 3141 et seq., a hearing was conducted on June 24, 2005, for the purpose of determining whether to detain defendant, Mitchell Krasco, who has been indicted on conspiracy with intent to distribute controlled substances and money laundering.

Under 18 U.S.C. § 3142(b), a court, in making a determination regarding detention, must evaluate the risk of the defendant's flight, the risk to the safety of any other person, and the risk to the safety of the community. In circumstances when detention is not mandated by the court, the court is nonetheless empowered to impose conditions on release. 18 U.S.C. § 3142(c).

Pursuant to the provisions of 18 U.S.C. § 3142(g) a court, in assessing the risks noted in 18 U.S.C. § 3142(b), shall consider the following: (1) the nature and circumstances of the

offense charged; (2) the weight of the evidence as to guilt; (3) the history and characteristics of the accused, including family ties, past history, financial resources and employment; and (4) the nature and seriousness of the danger to any person or the community that would be posed by a release.

During the course of a hearing conducted pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3142, the government typically retains the burden of persuading the court that “‘no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure’ the defendant’s presence at trial.” United States v. Perez-Franco, 839 F.2d 867, 870 (1st Cir. 1988) (quoting United States v. Palmer-Contreras, 835 F.2d 15, 17-18 (1st Cir. 1987)); United States v. Patriarca, 948 F.2d 789, 793 (1st Cir. 1991). For its part, the government is required to offer clear and convincing evidence of dangerousness; and a preponderance of the evidence to prove risk of flight. See Patriarca, 948 F.2d at 792-93.

In specific instances, delineated in 18 U.S.C. § 3142(e), a presumption arises that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the appearance of a defendant and the safety of the community. Among the instances where a presumption arises is the situation where,

the judicial officer finds that there is probable cause to believe that the person committed an offense for which a maximum term of imprisonment of ten years or more is prescribed in the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq) . . . .

18 U.S.C. § 3142(e).

In the case at hand, I have found probable cause to believe that the offenses charged have been committed and that the defendant has committed them. Further, one of the offenses charged against defendant is one for which a maximum term of imprisonment is ten years or more, as prescribed in the Controlled Substances Act, 21 U.S.C. §§ 801 et seq. See United States v. Dillon, 938 F.2d 1412, 1417 (1st Cir. 1991). Thus, Section 3142(e)'s rebuttable presumption that "no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure [defendant's] appearance . . . and the safety of the community . . ." is triggered in this case. See 18 U.S.C. § 3142(e), (f); 21 U.S.C. § 841(b)(1)(C); see also United States v. Vargas, 804 F.2d 157, 162-63 (1st Cir. 1986).

In order to counter the statutory presumption triggered, the defendant must present evidence which demonstrates that "what is true in general is not true in [his] particular case." United States v. Jessup, 757 F.2d 378, 384 (1st Cir. 1985). Notably,

the burden is one of production, not of persuasion. Id. at 380-81.

Here, I find that the defendant fails to rebut the presumption with regard to danger to the community.

Specifically:

1. These are serious offenses, involving significant quantities of drugs and money, with serious penalties attached if a conviction results, up to a maximum of 20 years on each count.
2. The defendant has a significant criminal record, including 3 prior probation violations. He appears to qualify as a career offender which will result in a lengthy sentence. The potential guideline range is estimated to be 151 to 188 months at this time.

The defendant here is precisely the type of individual Congress envisioned when it established the statutory presumption. The legislative history reveals that, in establishing the statutory presumption that "no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure . . . the safety of the community . . . ," 18 U.S.C. § 3142(e), Congress specifically had in mind defendants alleged to be involved in

drug trafficking: "The Committee also emphasize[d] that the risk that a defendant will continue to engage in drug trafficking constitutes a danger to the 'safety of any other person or the community.'" S. Rep. No. 225, 98th Cong., 1st Sess. 13 (1983). Congress has determined that "flight to avoid prosecution is particularly high among persons charged with major drug offenses." S. Rep. No. 225, 98th Cong., 1st Sess. 20 (1983); Jessup, 757 F.2d at 378.

Upon full consideration of the arguments offered by the government and defense, I am satisfied that the defendant has not rebutted with any credible evidence the presumption that he poses a danger to the community.

Accordingly, it is **ORDERED** that the defendant be detained pending trial.

The defendant is committed to the custody of the Attorney General or his designated representative for confinement in a corrections facility separate, to the extent practicable, from persons awaiting or serving sentences or being held in custody pending appeal. The defendant shall be afforded a reasonable opportunity for private consultation with defense counsel. On order of a court of the United States or on request of an

attorney for the Government, the person in charge of the corrections facility shall deliver the defendant to the United States Marshal for the purpose of an appearance in connection with a court proceeding.

**SO ORDERED.**

/s/ Joseph A. DiClerico, Jr.  
Joseph A. DiClerico, Jr.  
United States District Judge

Date: June 24, 2005

cc: Joseph Laplante, Esq., AUSA  
Jennifer Jones, Esq.  
U.S. Marshal  
U.S. Probation